

KEITH (B) & Co.

REVISED AND ENLARGED

MANUAL

—OF THE—

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES

OF

↗ INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN ↖

MEDICINAL PLANTS,

—As Prepared at the Laboratory of—

B. KEITH & CO.

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# TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

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 See Pages 66 to 71, Inclusive, for  
**PRICE LIST.**

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We would call your special attention to the following articles:

## CON. TINC. AVENA SATIVA.

Properties, etc., page 10. Also its preparations.

Send for printed matter on CON. TINC. AVENA SATIVA, in the Morphia or Opium Habit, Alcoholism, Paralysis, etc., and certificates from different members of the Medical Profession, citing cases under their charge, treated by it.

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## ELIXIR HELONIAS COMP. No. 2.

Powerful Uterine Tonic. Page 59

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## ELIXIR VIBURNIN COMP.

For Dysmennorrhœa, etc. Page 60.

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## ELIXIR CERASEIN COMP. No. 2.

Which has been used with great success for all malarial difficulties.

Page 57.

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688

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The chief objections to the employment of Crude Organic Medicines have been, their UNCERTAINTY as regards the possession of the therapeutic powers ascribed to them; their UNRELIABILITY, from the want of uniformity of strength; their BULK, and consequent DIFFICULTY of administration. All of these causes combined have brought into disrepute many valuable remedial agents, the therapeutic virtues of which would have been important additions to the Materia Medica.

We base our reputation and our claims to the confidence and support of the profession, as heretofore, upon the reliable character of the concentrated medicines of our manufacture, and pronounce them superior to all other concentrated preparations, for the following reasons:—

1st.—They are not fractional isolations of single resin, resinoid, or alkaloid principles, but are composed of the various proximate medicinal principles inherent to each plant, which, each and several, are divested of all extraneous or non-medicinal admixture, and are combined in the same manner and proportions in which they existed in the plant.

2d.—Our preparations represent the total therapeutic value of the plants from which they are severally derived, combining all their proximate active constituents, and constituting their true *concentrated equivalents*.

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3d.—They are *definite* in constitution and therapeutic power, *uniform* in medicinal strength, *reliable* in clinical practice, and not liable to vary, change, or deteriorate by age.

For a history of the therapeutic properties and clinical employment of the concentrated medicines manufactured by us, the reader is respectfully referred to Hand Book of Practice, Employing Concentrated Medicines, by B. KEITH, M. D., also, Concentrated Organic Medicines, by GROVER COE, M. D.

#### CAUTION.

Our Label reads—"Prepared at the Laboratory of B. Keith & Co., New York," and upon the seal is impressed "B. Keith & Co., Organic Chemists, N. Y." Only such as bear this label and seal will be warranted as genuine.

#### DOSES.

We give the average doses for adult males. The modifying influences of age, sex, temperament, climate, etc., will constitute eriterions for graduation.

The usual average doses being given, the physician's judgment will dictate the propriety of *time*, *quantity*, and *repetition*.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

As a majority of these medicines are not soluble in, but will mix with water, we consider it the best vehicle by which they can be administered. If it is desirable to avoid unpleasant taste, a very convenient and superior menstrum is furnished by using the Simple Elixir, manufactured and for sale by us.

### PURITY.

*We warrant our preparations to be pure.* Some have pursued the plan of triturating extracts, oleo-resins, etc., with other substances, and advertising them by the same names as the pure preparations. The physician does not discover the error until he receives his medicines, and to his disappointment he sees that he has *impure*, instead of *pure concentrated medicines*.

### CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

For the convenience of those parties who prefer a liquid preparation, owing to ease of administration, and more promptness in action, (they being more readily assimilated by the system,) we have prepared the *Concentrated Tinctures*, which have been pronounced by many practitioners, to be superior to all other liquid preparations, such as *Fluid Extracts, Tinctures*, etc.

We have often been asked,

#### “WHAT ARE CONCENTRATED TINCTURES”?

They are the active principles, dissolved in alcohol in definite proportions, and invariably represent a uniform amount of therapeutic power. They are concentrated, definite solutions of the medicinal constituents of the plants from which they are severally derived. *Therefore, Physicians will not be obliged to test each bottle to ascertain the dose.* They are not made from the crude material, (because different samples yield different proportions of active principle.) They are much stronger than any other fluid preparations made from the same articles, *differing from Fluid Extracts and so-called Concentrated Tinctures* of other Manufacturers in mode of preparation.

*They are not TRADE MARK PREPARATIONS.*

We would also call attention to the "Simple Elixir" as prepared by us, to hold in solution or suspension our *Concentrated Tinctures*, thus affording a pleasant menstrum for administration of same.

Our Compound Elixirs will be found described in another portion of this work.

Those who desire our articles should specify them as Keith's, when ordering of the druggists.

We would tender our sincere thanks to the medical profession for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the the past thirty years, and at the same time present the assurance, that it shall be our aim to supply them with reliable, pure, and positive medicines.

Respectfully,

B. KEITH & CO.

## ACONITIN.

Derived from—*Aconitum Napellus*.

Common names—*Wolf's-bane* and *Monk's-hood*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-spasmodic, narcotic, and refrigerant*.

Used in all diseases arising from suppressed perspiration, as well as in all chronic diseases of the fibrous membranes, muscles, periosteum, in exudations and paralytic nervous diseases which arise from local metastatic, rheumatic and arthritic affections of the nerves, asthenic and torpid dropsies, rheumatism, asthma, scrofula, syphilitic and mercurial pains in the bones, scabies, ophthalmia, spermatorrhea, mania potu, ulcers, cutaneous diseases, catarrh (diluted as a spray or douche), used in all cases of hyperesthesia and as an ointment in prurigo.

Dose, one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one grain.

## CON. TINC. ACONITUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Aconitin.

Dose, 1 to 5 drops.

## ALETRIN.

Derived from—*Aletris Farinosa*.

Common names—*Star Grass, Blazing Star, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Uterine tonic, emetic and cathartic*.

Employment—*Amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, dyspepsia, menorrhœgia, to cure barrenness, prevent abortion, and as a preparatory parturient*.

Dose, from one-half to two grains.

## CON. TINC. ALETRIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Aletrin.  
Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## ALNUIN.

Derived from—*Alnus Rubra*.

Common names—*Tag Alder*, and *Swamp Alder*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Alterative, styptic, emmenagogue, resolvent, tonic, and sub-astringent*.

Employment—*Scrofula, eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, internal or external hemorrhage, syphilis, and imperfect digestion*.

Specific action, to excite the gastric glands and to give tone to the lymphatics.

It has been demonstrated to be very valuable in all cases of chronic and acute inflammation of stomach and bowels. Also in all cases of hemorrhage. By applying the Alnuin to external cuts and bruises, and binding up the parts the hemorrhage will be arrested. In cases of Syphilis, we know of no one remedy that we value as highly. Its action upon the false membrane of the stomach and bowels, is superior to anything we have ever used.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

## CON. TINC. ALNUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Alnuin.

Dose, from 10 to 60 drops.

## ELIXIR ALNUIN COMP. (See Elixirs.)

## AMPELOPSIN.

Derived from—*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

Common names—*Woodbine*, *American Ivy*, *Five-leaved Ivy*, *Virginia Creeper*, etc.

Part used—*Bark of Root and Vine, and Twigs*.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, expectorant, anti-syphilitic, astringent, tonic, and gentle stimulant*.

**Specific action** on the lymphatics, giving them tone and energy. Increases the quantity and changes the quality of the urine, and also increases the quantity of bile in the foeces.

**Employment**—*Scrofula, cutaneous diseases, bronchitis, asthma, dropsy, syphilis, rheumatism, leucocythemia, deficient nutrition and vaginal leucorrhœa.*

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. AMPELOPSIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Ampelopsin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### APOCYNIN.

Derived from—*Apocynum Cannabinum.*

Common names—*Black Indian Hemp, Dog's-bane, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, tonic, and vermifuge.*

Hastens disintegration of the nitrogenous elements of the body and nerve tissue, and eliminates solids from the blood through the kidneys.

Used in dropsy, dyspepsia, scrofula, rheumatism, consumption, atonic conditions of the stomach, kidneys, and lacteal vessels, and in convalescing stage of typhoid and other fevers, dysentery, and other forms of acute diseases. Also for destroying the ascaris vermicularis.

In small doses, say from one-fourth to one-half of one grain, APOCYNIN is diaphoretic, expectorant, stimulant, and diuretic, and as such is employed in intermittent and remittent fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, acute rheumatism, and other febrile disorders. In large doses it is a violent emetocathartic.

Average Dose, one-half to one grain.

### CON. TINC. APOCYNUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Apocynin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## CON. TINC. ARCTIUM.

Derived from—*Arctium Lappa*.

Common name—*Burdock*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, aperient and diaphoretic*.

Employment—*Scrofulous, rheumatic and venereal diseases*.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## ATROPIN.

Derived from—*Atropa Belladonna*.

Common names—*Belladonna and Deadly Nightshade*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Narcotic, anodyne, anti-spasmodic, alterative, resolvent, diaphoretic, and diuretic*.

Principal action on the skin and mucous tissue, secondarily on the cerebro-spinal system of nerves, and the vascular system.

Employment—*Incontinence of urine, dysmenorrhea, tetanus, nervous vomiting in pregnancy, asthma, scarlatina, rubeola, spermatorrhea, and arrests the mammary secretion*.

Used in all diseases, particularly of a chronic character, which are based upon an abnormally increased sensibility, such as mania, melancholy, epilepsy, whooping cough, chronic neuralgia, hydrophobia, amaurosa, etc. Used also in indurations of the glandular organs, in the commencing stages of schirrus, obstructions and retarded circulation of the abdomen, dropsies, obstructed catamenias, etc., and as a prophylactic in scarlatina.

Dose, one-twenty-fourth to one twelfth of one grain.

## CON. TINC. ATROPA.

Properties and employment similar to Atropin.

Dose, 1 to 5 drops.

## ASCLEPIN.

Derived from—*Asclepias Tuberosa*.

Common names—*Pleurisy Root, White Root, Wind Root, Colic Root, Butt fly Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, anti-spasmodic, carminative, diaphoretic, diuratic, expectorant, laxative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Fevers of every type, pneumonia, croup, peritonitis, pleuritis, rheumatism, colic, colds, coughs, hepatic derangements, constipation, whooping cough, hysteria, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, and in inflammatory diseases of whatever type.*

Exercises an especial healing power over the serous tissues; gives prompt relief in flatulent colic; of great value during the febrile stage of dysentery; used for triturating with Gelsemin, Veratrin, Hyoscyamin, Podophyllin, Sanguinarin, etc, to qualify their action. Its power is increased by administering in warm water.

Dose, two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. ASCLEPIAS.

Properties and employment similar to *Asclepin*.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## CON. AVENA COMP.

℞ Avena.....32 grs.	} To each fluid ounce.
Podophyllin...12 grs.	
Hydrastin.....7 grs.	

Useful in all conditions where a cathartic, laxative and tonic effect is desired, with the stimulating action of the Avena. In constipation of the bowels it will be found most efficient. Above compound acts with but slight irritation of the bowels.

Dose, as laxative, and a mild cathartic, 10 to 15 drops.

## ELIXIR CON. AVENA COMP. (SEE ELIXIRS.)

## CON. TINC. AVENA SATIVA.

Derived from—*Avena Sativa*.

Common names—*Oats*.

Part used—*The Grain*.

Properties—*Nerve stimulant, (tonic, laxative and solvent, we believe by increase of nerve power.)*

Employment—*We first prepared the active principle from the Oats in 1858, since which time we have been experimenting with it in different diseases, but as space will not allow, can name only a few of the most important.*

*It is especially valuable in the treatment of paralysis, and in all cases where there is a deficiency of nerve power.*

As an antidote for the opium and morphine habit, it has proven the very best remedy.

An immediate substitute for alcoholic stimulants, and for the tobacco habit.

*It is of great value in sick headache, constipation, kidney troubles, chorea, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, and almost a specific in cases of neuralgia of the uterus, coldness of different parts of the body depending upon want of nerve force being given with podophyllin and quinine, or podophyllin and hydrastin it will give relief found from no other combination. In painful and deficient menstruation it is invaluable, especially in combination. (See Con. Helonias Comp.) Specially recommended in diseases of females when they have a burning feeling on top of the head. Epileptic fits are greatly relieved by its use. Lancinating pains, cramps, sterility of females when not of an organic character, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, dysentery, diarrhea, sleeplessness, in all congestive difficulties, for loss of nerve power so common among ministers, lawyers, public speakers, and writers, and in fact in the convalescent stage of all acute diseases.*

Dose, from ten to thirty drops or more, as often as may be indicated to meet the urgency of the case. Would especially recommend its administration in HOT WATER during the day (as its action is so much quicker,) and in COLD WATER at night on retiring, as it has a more extended influence. When given in hot water its action is almost instantaneous. An overdose causes pain at base of the brain.

ELIXIR AVENA. (See Elixirs.)

## BAPTISIN.

Derived from—*Baptisia Tinctoria*.

Common names—*Wild Indigo, Horsefly Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, emetic, laxative, stimulant, emmenagogue, tonic and anti-septic.*

Special action—*To prevent decomposition of the tissues, and to arrest rapid disintegration.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea and defective menstruation, erysipelas, hepatic disorders, whenever an alterative is indicated, and in scarlatina and typhoid fevers, rheumatism, pneumonia, emaciation, colliquative perspiration, diarrhea, chills, hectic fever, deficient nutrition, scrofula, diphtheria, to arrest gangrene and mortification, to abort typhoid fever, and in all diseases that have a putrescent tendency.*

It is unsafe to use during the period of utero-gestation, as it is capable of producing abortion. It excites the glandular system powerfully, which entitles it to the appellation of resolvent.

Externally it is a valuable remedy for all kinds of ulcers, and may be sprinkled upon the surface of the sore, made into an ointment, or in a poultice with elm bark.

Dose, from one to three grains. (See Addenda.)

## CON. TINC. BAPTISIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Baptisin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## BAROSMIN.

Derived from—*Barosma Crenata*.

Common name—*Buchu*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Diuretic, alterative, diaphoretic, tonic, stimulant, and anti-spasmodic.*

Specific action—*To eliminate water from the system by the kidneys.*

Employment—*Gravel, catarrh of the bladder, disease of the prostate gland, hematuria, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, cutaneous diseases, gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhœa, etc.*

Dose, two to three grains.

## CON. TINC. BAROSMA.

Properties, etc., similar to Barosmin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## BETIN.

Derived from—*Beta Vulgaris*.

Common name—*Garden Beets*.

Parts used—*The Beets*.

Properties—*Resolvent, and emmenagogue*.

Employment—*To act on vitiated secretions of stomach and bowels, etc.*

In doses of three grains, repeated three times a day, it is said to be an active emmenagogue.

Dose, from two to four grains.

## BRONCHITIS DROPS.

R.—*Rumex Crispus*, *Rhus Glabra*, *Hyoscyamus Niger*, *Uvularia Perfoliata*, *Cypripedium Pubescens*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, stimulant, sedative, nervine, and astringent*.

An invaluable remedy in the cure of bronchitis. In the treatment of bronchitis and throat diseases, these drops should be applied once or twice a day as far as possible to the parts affected, or as a gargle with glycerine, especially in laryngitis.

Dose, from five to ten drops, to be repeated according to the urgency of the case.

## BRYONIN.

Derived from—*Bryonia Alba*.

Common name—*White Bryony*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Active hydragogue cathartic and discutient*.

Employment—*Dropsy, rheumatism, etc.*,

Dose, one-fourth to two grains.

## CON. TINC. BRYONIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Bryonin.

Dose, 2 to 12 drops.

## CON. TINC. CANNABIS IND.

From—*Indian Hemp*.

Properties—*Narcotic, anodyne, etc.*

Employment—*Neuralgia, tetanus, convulsions, hysteria, mental depression, etc.*

Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

## CON. TINC. CALENDULA.

Derived from—*Calendula Officinalis*.

Common name—*Garden Marygold*.

Part used—*The Flowers*.

Properties and employment—*Slightly stimulant, anti-spasmodic, deobstruent, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Useful in spasmodic affections, strumous maladies, suppressed menstruation, &c.*

Diluted—*Very beneficial as external application for cancerous and other ulcers, wounds, &c.*

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## OIL OF CAPSICUM.

Derived from—*Capsicum Annuum*.

Common name—*Cayenne Pepper*.

Part used—*The Fruit*.

Properties—*Stimulant, anti-septic, and rubefacient*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, constipation, remittent and scarlet fevers, coughs, colds, hoarseness, cholera, suspended animation, rheumatism, passive hemorrhages, and whenever a pure and powerful stimulant is needed.*

In the treatment of scarlet fever, and malignant sore throat, it is a most valuable remedy, both internally and as a gargle. As a gargle it must be greatly diluted. As a rubefacient, it is an elegant remedy. It acts very speedily, and is not liable to produce vessication. One drachm of the oil, in from four to eight ounces of alcohol, makes a strong rubefacient liniment. In this form it is beneficially used in rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, or, in *very* severe cases, it may be used of full strength.

Dose, as a stimulant, one-half to one drop on a little sugar. After thoroughly triturating it with sugar it may be dissolved in a little hot water, if desired.

## CAULOPHYLLIN.

Derived from—*Caulophyllum Thalictroides*.  
Common name—*Blue Cohosh, Squaw Root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, alterative, tonic, emmenagogue, parturifacient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and vermifuge.*

Principal influence—*Upon the utero-genital system, giving tone and energy.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, leucorrhea, vaginitis, urethritis, chronic bronchitis, vaginal prolapsus, to promote delivery, after-pains, rheumatism, dropsy, whooping cough, hic-cough, hysteria, hysteritis, aphthous sore mouth, to expel worms, etc.*

For relieving after-pains, particularly when combined with Cypripedin and Scutellarin, is very efficient. As a preparatory parturient given in moderate doses, every night at bedtime for several weeks previous to confinement, it allays cramps, false pains and other unpleasant symptoms. In atonic conditions of the uterus, passive hemorrhage, congestive dysmenorrhea, and prolapsus uteri, it has proved of much efficacy. When used to expedite delivery in cases of debility, fatigue or want of uterine energy, the dose should be repeated every thirty or sixty minutes.

Dose, as an alterative, one to three grains; for other purposes, two to five grains.

## CON. TINC. CAULOPHYLLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Caulophyllin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

## CON. TINC. CELASTRUS.

Derived from—*Celastrus Scandens*.

Common name—*False Bittersweet*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, and slightly narcotic.*

Employment—*Scrofula, cutaneous and rheumatic diseases, and obstructed menstruation.*

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## CERASEIN.

Derived from—*Cerasus Virginiana*.

Common name—*Choke Cherry*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties — *Tonic, anti-periodic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, anti-spasmodic, and slightly astringent.*

Employment—*Intermittent and other fevers, debility, in digestion, chorea, hysteria, spermatorrhea, passive hemorrhages, chronic cough, the convalescing stages of diarrhea, dysentery, epilepsy, enlargement of the spleen and periodical leucorrhea,*

The Cerasein is one of the most important and valuable acquisitions made to Materia Medica of late years. It supplies a necessity long felt by practitioners for a substitute for quinine in certain conditions of the system wherein the latter is inadmissible.

Dose, two to ten grains.

## CON. TINC. CERASUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Cerasein.

Dose, 10 to 25 drops.

## COMP. CERASEIN PILLS—S. C.

Cerasein	} 1 gr. pill.
Quinine	
Gelsemin	

Employed in cases of Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and where a general tonic is indicated.

Dose—3 pills every three hours during the interval, to break chill; 3 pills every four hours, for two days after the chill is broken; and 3 pills every four hours on *sixth day* from last chill, to guard the *seventh day* or periodic return. Take same care on the 13th, 20th, and 27th days, to guard the 14th, 21st and 28th days. -If above directions are followed a sure cure can be guaranteed. In cases where the bowels are constipated, use the Comp. Podophyllin Pills in such doses, and as often as may be indicated.

## ELIXIR CERASEIN COMP. (See Elixirs.)

## ELIXIR CERASEIN COMP. No. 2 (See Elixirs.)

## CON. TINC. CHAMOMILE.

Common name—*Chamomile Flowers*.

Properties—*Tonic, carminative, and in large doses emetic.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia, flatulency, colic, and in painful menstruation.*

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## CHELONIN.

Derived from—*Chelone Glabra*.

Common names—*Balmony, Snake Head, Turtlebloom, Turtle Head, Salt Rheum.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Laxative, tonic, and vermifuge.*

Specific action—*Upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia; jaundice, constipation, to expel worms, diabetes, chorea and for mal-assimilation.*

Especially valuable in the treatment of hepatic disorders, and the convalescing stages of debilitating diseases.

Dose, one to two grains.

## CON. TINC. CHELONIN.

Properties, etc., similar to Chelonin.

Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

## CHIMAPHILIN.

Derived from—*Chimaphila Umbellata*.

Common names—*Prince's Pine, Pipsissewa, Wintergreen, Pyrola, Ground Holly, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic and astringent.*

Specific influence upon the lymphatics, carrying off effete matter; stimulates the liver. Will check the ravages of phthisis and prevent the advance of cancer.

Employment—*Scrofula, rheumatism, dropsy, gonorrhea, strangury, gravel, buboes, puerperal peritonitis, leucorrhea and chronic ulcers.*

The long-continued use will cause absorption of testes and mammæ.

Dose, two to three grains.

### CON. TINC. CHIMAPHILA.

Properties, etc., similar to Chimaphilin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

### CHIONANTHIN.

Derived from—*Chionanthus Virginica.*

Common names—*Fringe Tree, Old Man's Beard, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Aperient, alterative, diuretic, tonic, resolvent and narcotic.*

Employment—*Bilious and typhoid fevers, jaundice and ague.*

Dose, 1 to 3 grains, to be given as indicated.

### CON. TINC. CHIONANTHUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Chionanthin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### COLLINSONIN.

Derived from—*Collinsonia Canadensis.*

Common names—*Hardhack, Stone Root, Ox Balm, Knot Root, Healall, Rich Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, alterative, resolvent, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, gout, gravel, dropsy, catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhea, hemorrhoids, colic, cramps,*

*indigestion, chronic peritonitis, inflammation of the inner structure of the heart and chronic endocarditis.*

The most remarkable influences of the Collinsonin are observable in hemorrhoids and other diseases of the rectum.

The most inveterate and chronic cases are relieved, and frequently cured by means of this remedy, combined with Juglandin and Leptandrin, or Euonymin.

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. COLLINSONIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Collinsonin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### CON. COLLINSONIA COMPOUND.

R

Con.	Tinc.	Collinsonia.	
"	"	Leptandrin.	
"	"	Juglandin, a a	$\frac{3}{4}$ i
"	"	Gelsemin,	$\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Mix.

Dose, from fifteen to sixty drops, to be repeated as may be required.

Useful in all cases where an alterative and laxative is indicated, that will not produce irritation of the Alimentary Canal.

For hemorrhoids add to above quantity one ounce of Con. Tinc. Collinsonia, *Extra*.

### ELIXIR COLLINSONIN COMP. (See Elixirs.)

### COLOCYNTHIN.

Derived from—*Cucumis Colocynthis*.

Common names—*Colocynth, Bitter Cucumber*.

Part used—*The Fruit*.

Properties—*An irritant hydrogogue cathartic*.

Stimulant to the serous tissue. Breaks up newly-formed adhesions and has a tonic effect upon the diaphanous structures.

Employment—*Obstinate quartan fevers, atonic jaundice, indolent dropsies, amenorrhea, worms, chronic nervous affections, gout, paralysis, rheumatism, chronic peritonitis, pleuritis and pericarditis.*

Dose, one-fourth to one grain. (See Addenda.)

### CON. TINC. COLOCYNTHIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Colocynthin.

Dose, 2 to 8 drops.

### CON. TINC. CONVALLARIA.

Derived from—*Convallaria Multiflora.*

Common name—*Solomon Seal.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, mucilaginous and mildly astringent.*

Employment—*Leucorrhœa, hemorrhoids and in uterine affections.*

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### CORNIN.

Derived from—*Cornus Florida.*

Common names—*Dogwood, Boxwood, Flowering Cornel.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, anti-periodic and astringent.*

Specific action—*Tonic effect upon the erectile tissues.*

Employment—*Intermittent and other fevers, indigestion, debility, neuralgia, epileptic convulsions, hysteria, periodical dyspepsia and the convalescing stages of many acute diseases.*

In that distressing symptom of indigestion, termed heart-burn, it gives prompt relief. It has also gained considerable reputation in the cure of leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhea, and dysentery.

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. CORNUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Cornin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## CORYDALIN.

Derived from—*Corydalis Formosa*.

Common names—*Turkey Corn, Turkey Pea, Stagger-weed* etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, anti-scorbutic, resolvent, etc.*

Manifests its greatest power as an anti-syphilitic; Tonic influence over the eliminating emunctories.

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, cutaneous diseases, dropsy, debility, etc.*

It seldom disagrees with the stomach, and may be employed as a tonic in irritable conditions of that organ.

Dose, two grains.

## CON. TINC. CORYDALIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Corydalin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## CYPRIPEDIN.

Derived from—*Cypripedium Pubescens*.

Common names—*Wild Ladies' Slipper, Yellow Umbel, Nerve Root, American Valerian, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, nervine, tonic, narcotic, diaphoretic, and stimulant.*

Principal effect on the gray nerve tissue.

Employment—*Hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, neuralgia, hypochondria, nervous irritability, fevers, debility, amenorrhea, epilepsy, typhus and typhoid fevers, nervous prostration, and reflex nervous irritation.*

There are many cases of idiosyncrasy, etc., where opium does not act kindly. In these cases, and as a general nervine, the Cypripedin is very beneficially used. In those cases of hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, neuralgia, hypochondriasis, etc., which are aggravated by opium, this article is used with very happy results. There is no danger of its producing constipation, and its tonic property renders it very serviceable in diseases of debility.

Dose, one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. CYPRIPIEDIUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Cypripedin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## DIGITALIN.

Derived from—*Digitalis Purpurea*.

Common name—*Fox-glove*.

Part used—*The leaves*.

Properties—*Narcotic, arterial sedative, alterative, resolvent, diuretic, anti-septic, and anti-aphrodisiac.*

Toxical impression is upon the cerebro-spinal system; It reduces the action of the heart and impairs nervous energy. Acts specifically upon the reproductive organs.

Employment—*Dropsies, pneumonia—both acute and chronic, hemoptysis, neuralgia, mania, epilepsy, pertussis, asthma, rheumatism, disease of the heart—both functional and organic, croup, nervous affections of almost every type, to prevent abortion, glandular diseases, fever, and inflammations generally; also in scrofulous affections, chronic exanthema, local œdema, ulcers, tumors, diseases of the bones and joints, spermatorrhea from excessive venery, nymphomania, incontinence of urine, albuminuria and hyperæsthesia.*

Digitalin exercises a powerful influence over the absorbent system, hence its indication in cases of dropsical effusions. It has the reputation of possessing cumulative properties, but this may be avoided by duly neutralizing the acidity of the system previous to its exhibition.

Dose, from one-eighth to one-half of one grain.

## CON. TINC. DIGITALIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Digitalin.

Dose, 1 to 4 drops.

## DIOSCOREIN.

Derived from—*Dioscorea Villosa*.

Common names—*Wild Yam, Colic Root, Devil's Bones etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, expectorant, and diaphoretic.*  
 Specific action—*Upon the mesenteric plexus.*

Employment—*Bilious colic, cholera morbus, nausea attending pregnancy, spasms, coughs, hepatic disorders, after-pains, flatulence, dysmenorrhea, hyperesthesia, painful nervous affections, dysentery, and in all cases, where an anti-spasmodic is required.*

Especially useful in the treatment of bilious colic and cholera morbus. It is prompt, safe, and reliable.

Dose, from one-half to four grains.

### CON. TINC. DIOSCOREA.

Properties, etc., similar to Dioscorein.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops, which can be repeated as desired.

### CON. TINC. EPIGEA REPENS.

Common name—*Trailing Arbutus, May Flower.*

Properties—*Diuretic and astringent.*

Employment—*In diseases of urinary organs.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

### ERGOTIN.

Derived from—*Ergota. (Secale Cornutum.)*

Common names—*Ergot, Smut Rye.*

Properties—*Emmenagogue and parturient.*

Employment—*To produce uterine contraction, and for painful menstruation.*

Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-half of one grain, repeated as may be needed.

### CON. TINC. ERGOTA.

Properties, etc., similar to Ergotin.

Dose, 1 to 8 drops.

### OIL ERGOT.

Properties, etc., similar to Ergotin.

Dose, 1 to 4 drops.

## OIL OF ERIGERON.

Derived from—*Erigeron Canadense*.

Common names—*Fire Weed, Canada Fleabane, Colt's Tail, Scabious, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant.*

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and diuretic.*

In hæmoptysis, hemorrhage from the bowels and uterus, it is regarded as almost a specific.

Employment—*Uterine hemorrhage, hæmoptysis, hæmaturia, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhœa, uterine leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, gravel, and all other affections of the urinary apparatus. Locally, in rheumatic affections, enlargement of the tonsils, neuralgia, spinal irritation, and hemorrhoids.*

Dose, two to four drops, triturated with Sugar, or administered in syrup of gum arabic.

## ERYTHROXYLIN.

Derived from—*Erythroxylon Coca*.

Common name—*South American Coca*.

Part used—*The Leaves.*

Properties—*Nervine and stimulant.*

Employment—*To increase nervous action, etc.*

Dose, one-quarter to one grain.

## CON. TINC. ERYTHROXYLON.

Properties, etc., similar to Erythroxylin.

Dose, five to twenty drops.

## EUONYMIN.

Derived from—*Euonymus Americanus*.

Common names—*Wahoo, Burning Bush, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Tonic, laxative, alterative, expectorant, and sedative.*

Its main office seems to be to manufacture bile for the duodenum. It will make gastric fluid, by its action on the

coats of the stomach. It arouses the action of the pancreas and relieves the liver.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, and as a powerful hepatic stimulant.* (See Addenda.)

Dose, one half to three grains.

### CON. TINC. EUONYMUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Euonymin.

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

### COMP. EUONYMIN PILLS, S.C.

Euonymin, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	} 1 grain-Pill.
Leptandrin, $\frac{3}{8}$ grain.	
Podophylin, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	

Employment—*In all cases, where a powerful hepatic stimulant and cathartic are required.*

Dose, one to three at night.

### EUPATORIN (Perfo.)

Derived from—*Eupatorium Perfoliatum.*

Common names—*Boneset, Thoroughwort, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb*

Properties—*Aperient, emetic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, alterative, resolvent, tonic, anti-periodic, and mild stimulant.*

Manifests a tonic influence over the digestive apparatus, increases the secretion of bile, and extends its influence over the erectile tissues.

Employment—*Intermittent, remittent, typhoid and other fevers, coughs, colds, influenza, catarrh, dyspepsia, and debility.*

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. EUPATORIUM (PERFO.)

Properties, etc., similar to Eupatorin (Perfo.)

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## EUPATORIN (PURPU.) (EUPURPURIN.)

Derived from—*Eupatorium Purpureum*.

Common names—*Queen of the Meadow, Gravel-weed, Joe pye, Trumpet-weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Diuretic, stimulant, astringent and tonic.*

Employment—*Gravel, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, hematuria, hematamesis, hemoptysis, dysentery, whooping cough, asthma, uterine debility, uterine leucorrhea, amenorrhea, and to cure impotence.*

Dose, one to four grains.

## CON. TINC. EUPATORIUM (PURPU.)

Properties, etc., similar to Eupatorin (Purpu.)

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

## EUPHORBIN.

Derived from—*Euphorbia Corollata*.

Common name—*Bowman's Root, Blooming spurge, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, vermifuge, and arterial sedative.*

Employment—*Fevers, dropsy, biliary congestions, worms, obstinate constipation, etc.*

Dose, one-quarter to three grains.

## FRAZERIN.

Derived from—*Frasera Carolinensis*.

Common name—*American Colombo.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, and mildly astringent.*

It directs its medicinal effects to the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and exerts a tonic effect on the liver.

Employment—*Indigestion, debility, diarrhea, night-sweats, hysteria, gravelly disorders, etc.*

It possesses no laxative properties, but, on the contrary, is slightly astringent. As a tonic it will be accepted by the

stomach, when other tonics are rejected, and its employment is admissible in the most extreme cases of debility.

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON, TINC. FRAZERIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Frazerin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### GELSEMIN.

Derived from—*Gelseminum Sempervirens*.

Common names—*Yellow Jessamine, Wild Jessamine, Woodbine, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Febrifuge, nervine, anti-spasmodic, relaxant, alterative, emmenagogue, parturifacient, styptic, and narcotic.*

Special influence on the capillary circulation of the mucous membrane, lessening the hyperæmia and removing the engorgement. It controls inflammation and arrests exudation, and has a quieting influence over the nervous system, and completely relieves tormina and tenesmus.

Employment—*Fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, gonorrhœa, chorea, spermatorrhœa, epilepsy, paralysis, after-pains, convulsions, hic-cough, whooping cough, to expel worms, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera-infantum, dysentery, neuralgia, anæmia, diseases of the eye, ear, to produce sleep, for destruction of animalcules in the body, catarrh of the bladder and urethra, leucorrhœa, and externally in erysipelas.*

Especially valuable in the treatment of fevers and hemorrhage of every kind; combined with Quinine, Hydrastin, or Cerasein, it is valuable in the treatment of intermittent fever.

In acute diseases it is better to give the Gelsemin in doses of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of one grain every one, two, or three hours.

The following recipe has been found very efficacious in the treatment of spermatorrhœa:

R—Gelsemin	-	-	-	grs. viij.
Lupulin	-	-	-	“ xlvij.

Mix and divide into sixteen powders, give one at night, on

retiring. It is an invaluable remedy in dysentery:— Give one-tenth to one-quarter of one grain after each evacuation, until cured.

Average dose, one-eighth to one grain.

Residents in a warm climate require a larger dose than those in a cold one.

### CON. TINC. GELSEMINUM.

Properties, etc., same as Gelsemin.

Its action is much quicker than the powder, consequently is preferred in acute cases.

Dose, 2 to 10 drops, repeated as may be necessary.

An over dose, or too frequent repetition will cause “*double vision*” (the constitutional effect on the eye), also drooping of the eyelids.

### CON. TINC. GENTIANA.

Common name—*Gentian*.

Properties—*Tonic*.

Employment—*In all cases where a tonic is required.*

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### GERANIIN.

Derived from—*Geranium Maculatum*.

Common names—*Crane’s-bill*, *Purple Crow-foot*, *Alum Root*, *Spotted Geranium*, etc.

Specific action—To stimulate and contract the caliber of the capillary vessels of the mucous membrane, and to interrupt the exudation in catarrhal affections.

Employment—*Dysentery*, *diarrhea*, *hemoptysis*, *hematuria*, *passive hemorrhages*, *apthous sore mouths*, *leucorrhœa*, *gleet*, *diabetes*, and all hemorrhagic affections of the *mucous surfaces*.

It promotes the secretive power of the mucous surfaces, and leaves them moist and invigorated in their functions.

\* The Geraniin is excellent in the treatment of dysentery and diarrhea, after the use of proper evacuants; also, in the latter stages of cholera infantum.

Dose, one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. GERANIUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Geraniin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## OIL GINGER (JAMAICA).

Derived from—*Zingiber Officinale*.

Common name—*Ginger*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Stimulant, carminative, sialagogue, rubefacient, and stomachic.*

Employment—*Flatulency, pains and cramps in the stomach, and where a pure stimulant is required.*

Dose, one drop.

## CON. TINC. GINGER.

Properties, etc., similar to Oil Ginger (Jamaica).

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

## GOSSYPIIN.

Derived from—*Gossypium Herbaceum*.

Common name—*Cotton Root*.

Part used—*Bark of Root*.

The bark of the Cotton Root has been highly recommended as an emmenagogue and diuretic. We have prepared the Gossypiin at the earnest request of several physicians who have used the crude article to a great extent.

Dose, from one to five grains.

## CON. TINC. GOSSYPIUM.

Employment, same as Gossypiin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

## HAMAMELIN.

Derived from—*Hamamelis Virginica*.

Common names—*Wich-Hazel*, *Winter-bloom*, *Spotted Alder*, etc.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Astringent, tonic, and sedative*.

Specific action—Upon the mucous membrane of the vagina, uterus, urethra, bladder and ureters.

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhages, stomatitis, leucorrhœa, gleet, vaginitis, catarrh of the bladder, prostatitis, bronchorrhœa, ozæna and ardor urinae*.

Dose, one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. HAMAMELIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hamamelin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## HELONIN.

Derived from—*Helonias Dioica*.

Common names—*Unicorn*, *False Unicorn*, *Drooping Starwort*, *Helonias*, *Devil's Bit*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue*.

Exerts its power principally over the kidneys, bladder, ureters, urethra, uterus, and vagina, and to stimulate the assimilating organs.

Employment—*Prolapsus uteri, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, to prevent miscarriage, dyspepsia, worms, diabetes, albuminuria and atrophy*.

Especially useful in debility of the uterus and its appendages. In chronic gastritis, and where there is much gastric irritability, it will be tolerated by the stomach, when other tonics are rejected.

Dose, two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. HELONIAS.

Properties, etc., similar to Helonin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

ELIXIR HELONIN COMP. (SEE ELIXIRS).

ELIXIR HELONIAS COMP. No. 2. (SEE ELIXIRS).

## CON. HELONIAS COMP.

WITH AVENA.

R Helonin, . . . 15 grs.	} To each fluid ounce.
Viburnin, . . . 15 grs.	
Dioscorein, . . 3 grs.	
Gelsemin, . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	
Avena, . . . . 11 grs.	

A powerful uterine tonic with nerve stimulant. In all anæmic conditions, and in difficult and deficient menstruation, it will be found most beneficial.

Dose, 10 to 12 drops 3 times a day, (or oftener, when indicated) in hot water.

## CON. TINC. HYDRANGEA.

Common names—*Hydrangea*, *Seven barks*, etc.

Properties—*Tonic, sialagogue, cathartic, diuretic, stomachic, and lithontriptic.*

Employment—*For gravel and to increase the flow of urine, either in retention or suppression.*

Dose, 15 to 30 drops.

## HYDRASTIN.

Derived from—*Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Common names—*Golden Seal*, *Yellow Puccoon*, *Ground Raspberry*, *Tumeric Root*, etc.

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Laxative, chologogue, alterative, resolvent, tonic, diuretic, anti-septic, etc.*

Specific action—*Tonic to the muscles and healing to the mucous membrane.*

Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a chologogue and deobstruent it has few equals. In affections of the spleen, mesentery, and abdominal viscera generally, it is an efficient and reliable remedy. Also in scrofula, glandular, and skin diseases generally.

Employment—*Leucorrhea, gonorrhea, gleet, cystitis, fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, ophthalmia, otorrhea, catarrh, indigestion, debility, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, constipation, piles, myalgia, debility, and all morbid and critical discharges. Also externally in cutaneous diseases and ulcers.*

Dose, one to two grains.

(See Addenda.)

### CON. TINC. HYDRASTIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hydrastin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### HYDRASTIN MURIATE.

Properties—*Tonic and diuretic.*

Special action on the mucous membrane; particularly applicable in exanthematous fevers, as scarlatina and diphtheria, as it prevents the solution of continuity.

Employment—*Whenever a pure tonic and diuretic is desired, especially in chronic gastritis, and chronic ophthalmia.*

Dose, one to three grains.

### HYDRASTIN SULPHATE.

Readily soluble in hot water to be used for injections in leucorrhea, in which it is especially indicated.

Properties, employment, etc., similar to the *Muriate*.

Dose, one to two grains.

### ELIXIR HYDRASTIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

### HYOSCYAMIN.

Derived from—*Hyoscyamus Niger*.

Common name—*Henbane*.

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Anodyne, anti-spasmodic, soporific, sedative, narcotic, diuretic, and laxative.*

Stimulates the brain and nervous system in low forms of fever, and whenever there is great prostration.

Employment—*Neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, asthma, whooping cough, croup, chronic cough, hyperæsthesia, cramps, convulsions, nervous pains, catarrhal affections, bronchitis, laryngitis, typhus and typhoid fevers.*

In large doses, narcotic and dangerous. Usually given where Opium disagrees, and where constipation is to be avoided.

Dose, one-eighth to one grain.

### CON. TINC. HYOSCYAMUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hyoscyamin.

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

### INULIN.

Derived from—*Inula Helenium.*

Common name—*Elecampane.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Aromatic stimulant, tonic and expectorant.*

Employment—*Chronic pulmonary affections, dyspepsia, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. INULA.

Properties, etc., similar to Inulin.

Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

### IRISIN.

Derived from—*Iris Versicolor.*

Common name—*Blue Flag.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, sialagogue, laxative, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, vermifuge, etc.*

Stimulates the lymphatics, absorbents, skin and kidneys, and is a powerful hepatic stimulant.

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhea, dropsy, rheumatism, glandular swellings, eruptions of the skin, and affections of the liver and spleen, and whenever there is a low condition of the excretions.*

Irisin is justly esteemed as one of our most valuable alteratives. (See Addenda.)

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. IRIS VER.

Properties, etc., similar to Irisin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

### JALAPIN.

Derived from—*Ipomœa Jalapa.*

Common name—*Jalap.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*An irritant hydrogogue cathartic.*

Manifests its power especially on the serous tissues, and relieves the organs of fluids resulting from exudation.

Employment—*Dropsy, fevers, chronic synovitis, to prevent effusion and extensive exudation, and whenever a powerful local cathartic is indicated.* (See Addenda.)

Dose, three grains.

### CON. TINC. JALAPA.

Properties, etc., similar to Jalapin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### JUGLANDIN.

Derived from—*Juglans Cinerea.*

Common names—*Butternut, White Walnut, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, cholagogue, laxative, deobstruent, detergent and diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.*

Acts specially as a tonic to the mucous membrane and dermoid tissue, and increases slightly the action of the kidneys.

Employment—*Fevers, dysentery, dyspepsia, piles, jaundice, hepatic and cutaneous disorders, diseases of the urinary apparatus, habitual constipation, and all visceral derangements.*

Of exceeding value in the treatment of fevers attended with gastric and enteric irritability. It operates without irritation, and leaves the bowels in a soluble condition.

(See Addenda.)

Dose, two to five grains.

### CON. TINC. JUGLANS.

Properties, etc., similar to Juglandin.

Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

### CON. TINC. KRAMERIA.

Common name—*Rhatany.*

Properties—*Astringent and slightly tonic.*

Employment—*Dysentery, chronic diarrhea, hemorrhage, (internal and external).*

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### LEONTODIN.

Derived from—*Leontodon Taraxacum.*

Common name—*Dandelion.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, aperient and hepatic excitant. Imparts tone to the liver, and possesses a decided influence over the glandular system.*

Employment—*Is a most valuable remedy in dysentery, especially of a malarial character; also, in diseases of the digestive organs, hepatic derangements, congestion and chronic inflammation of the liver and spleen, and in dropsical affections dependent on obstructions of the abdominal viscera. It is contra-indicated in acute inflammatory diseases.*

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. TARAXACUM.

Properties and employment, similar to Leontodin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## LEPTANDRIN,

Derived from—*Leptandra Virginica*.

Common names—*Black Root, Culver's Root, Culver's Physic, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, deobstruent, cholagogue, laxative, and tonic.*

Specific influence to stimulate the stomach, bowels and liver. As an eliminating agent, it increases the powers of the emunctories. Its best effect is seen in chronic diseases.

Employment—*Fevers of every type, dysentery, diarrhea, amyloid and fatty degeneration, diabetes, cholera infantum, dyspepsia, jaundice, piles, laryngitis, bronchitis, and other affections of the throat and chest, chronic diarrhea, glandular affections, to correct and stimulate the hepatic secretions in those cases where it is desirable not to produce debility by drastic alvine evacuations. It operates silently, yet surely.*

Combined with Collinsonin, it is especially valuable in the treatment of chronic dysentery and diarrhea, for the treatment of children and delicate females, and chronic diseases, where there is deficiency of the proper biliary secretion, and where the former use of drastic cathartics render their repetition inadmissible, or any inflammatory condition of the stomach and bowels; the bowels can be moved and the secretions regulated with Leptandrin without danger of further prostration. Is used with Podophyllin to qualify the action of the latter. *The Leptandrin as prepared by us, will not harden by exposure to heat and moisture.*

Dose, two to four grains.

(See Addenda.)

## CON TINC. LEPTANDRIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Leptandrin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## LOBELIN.

Derived from—*Lobelia Inflata*.

Common names—*Indian Tobacco, Emetic Wood, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nervine, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, resolvent, and relaxant.*

Employment—*Croup, pneumonia, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, influenza, catarrh, hysteria, chorea, convulsions, poisoning, suspended animation, tetanus, false labor pains, sick headache, epilepsy, neuralgia, febrile diseases, cutaneous eruptions. Externally for abscesses and ulcers, and as an enema for the relief of hernia.*

Dose, as an emetic, from one to three grains in warm water; repeated, if necessary, in ten minutes, until effect is produced.

As diaphoretic and expectorant, from one-quarter to one-half of one grain.

In most cases it is better to give a small quantity of Lobelin, and repeat as often as may be necessary.

Dose, from one-quarter to three grains.

### CON. TINC. LOBELIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Lobelin.

Dose, as an emetic, from one to four fluid drachms.

As a diaphoretic and expectorant, from five to twenty drops.

### OLEO-RESIN OF LOBELIA INFLATA.

Properties—*Emetic, relaxant, expectorant, etc.*

Above is often made into pills and ointment.

Dose, one to three grains.

### OIL OF LOBELIA SEED.

This is the fixed oil of the seed.

Properties similar to the Lobelia.

The oil is given in doses from two to five drops, triturated with a little loaf sugar. It is also used in combination with the Oils of Capsicum and Stillingia, for an external application in many cases.

## LUPULIN.

Derived from—*Humulus Lupulus*.

Common name—*Hops*.

Part used—*The Strobiles, or Cones*.

The Lupulin under consideration should not be confounded with the pollen of the hops,

Properties—*Nervine, hypnotic, febrifuge, diuretic, anti-periodic, and tonic*.

It imparts tone and vigor to the nervous system, and relieves hyperæsthesia.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, delirium tremens, hysteria, after-pains, chordee, spermatorrhea, intermittent fevers, typhus fever, typho-mania, chronic gastritis* and promotes sleep, without producing the narcotic effects of opium, or constipating the bowels, and does not disorder the stomach.  
See article on Gelsemin.

Dose, one to two grains.

## CON. TINC. HUMULUS LUP.

Properties and employment similar to Lupulin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## ELIXIR LUPULIN COMP. (SEE ELIXIRS.)

## LYCOPIN.

Derived from—*Lycopus Virginicus*.

Common names—*Water Horehound, Bugle Weed, Sweet Bugle, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, sedative, and tonic*.

Specific action—Tonic stimulant, and astringent to the mucous membrane, especially to that of the bronchia.

Employment—*Incipient phthisis, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria, uterine and other hemorrhages, diabetes, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, cardiac affections, bronchorrhea, chronic bronchitis and leucorrhœa*.

Dose, from one to four grains.

## CON. TINC. LYCOPUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Lycopin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## MACROTIN, OR CIMICIFUGIN.

Derived from—*Cimicifuga Racemosa*.

Common names—*Black Cohosh*, *Deer Weed*, *Rattle Root*, *Black Snake Root*, *Squaw Root*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, anti-spasmodic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, resolvent, nervine, emmenagogue, parturient, tonic, narcotic, and metastatic*.

Possesses great power over exanthematous fevers, transfers to the skin eruptive diseases, which have receded from the skin to the mucous membrane, gives tone and energy to the nervous system and contributes to the generation of nerve force.

Employment—*Amenorrhea, leucorrhea, dysmenorrhea, hysteria, chorea, chlorosis, to facilitate delivery, rheumatism, coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough, phthisis, small-pox, croup, convulsions, epilepsy, neuralgia, scrofula, indigestion, typhoid fever, scarlatina, diphtheria, prolapsus uteri, gonorrhoea, gleet, spermatorrhea, intermittent fever, cutaneous diseases, bronchitis, laryngitis*.

As a parturient, is quite as sure to increase the contractile power of the uterus as the Ergot, but is not as violent in its effects, and may be given where the safety of the child would be endangered by the administration of the *secale cornutum*.

Dose, one to two grains. As a parturient, two to three grains; to be repeated in from thirty to sixty minutes, if necessary.

## CON. TINC. MACROTYS.

Properties, etc., similar to Macrocin.

Dose, 1 to 10 drops.

## OIL MALE FERN.

Derived from—*Aspidium Filix Mas*.

Common name—*Male Fern*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anthelmintic, etc.*

Employment—*To aid in expelling tape worm, and other parasites.*

Dose, 8 to 20 drops; to be repeated as case requires.

## MENISPERMIN.

Derived from—*Menispermum Canadense*.

Common names—*Yellow Perilla, Moonseed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, laxative, diuretic, stimulant, and resolvent.*

Exerts its influence upon the gastric and salivary glands, and as a solvent in chronic adhesions. It stimulates the absorbent system, and promotes the depurative action of the kidneys, resolving calculous deposits, and favoring their expulsion.

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilitic infections, cutaneous eruptions, gout, rheumatism, hepatic torpor, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, glandular enlargements, chronic gastritis, hypertrophy of the liver, tuberculous affections, gravelly disorders, and dropsy.* (See Addenda.)

Dose, one to four grains.

## CON. TINC. MENISPERMUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Menispermin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## MYRICIN.

Derived from—*Myrica Cerifera*.

Common name—*Bayberry*.

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, astringent, stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic, styptic, and anti-syphilitic.*

Imparts tone to the mucous membrane, especially where there is softening.

Employment—*Apthous affections, scrofula, diarrhea* (especially that form of diarrhea connected with phthisis and scrofula), *dysentery, jaundice, leucorrhea, catarrh, polypus, fistula, suppression of urine*, to allay false labor pains, burns, chancres, for softening and glandular degeneration, latter stages of phthisis, chronic bronchitis, scarlatina, diphtheria, chronic gonorrhea, gleet, atony of the digestive apparatus, and general debility, and whenever a stimulating astringent is needed. As an alterative it must be given in combination with some laxative, to obviate its constipating tendency.

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. MYRICA.

Properties, etc., similar to Myrica.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

### PHYTOLACCIN.

Derived from—*Phytolacca Decandra*.

Common names—*Poke Root, Garget, Scape, Pigeon Berry, Coakum, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, deobstruent, detergent, anti-syphilitic, anti-scorbutic, anti-herpetic, diuretic, laxative, slightly narcotic, and in larger doses emetic and cathartic.*

Specific influence on the mucous membrane of the stomach, bowels and rectum, (particular the latter).

Employment—*Rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhea, salt rheum, itch, and other cutaneous diseases, glandular affections, as tuberculosis of the liver, spleen, etc., carcinoma, hepatic torpor, hemorrhoids, ulceration of the rectum, prolapsus ani, fissure of the rectum, and externally as an application in chancre.*

See Addenda.

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. PHYTOLACCA.

Properties, etc., similar to Phytolaccin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## PRUNIN.

Derived from—*Prunus Virginiana*. (*Cerasus Serotina*).

Common names—*Wild Cherry, Black Cherry, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and in large doses sedative.*

Almost a specific for phthisis and other pulmonary affections. Acts as a sedative to the pulmonary circulation, reduces congestion, subdues inflammation, and gives tone to the pulmonary tissues.

Employment—*Coughs, colds, incipient phthisis, dyspepsia, hectic fever, debility, scrofula, and typhoid pneumonia.*

Dose, two to three grains.

## CON. TINC. PRUNUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Prunin.

Dose, 10 to 15 drops.

## POPULIN.

Derived from—*Populus Tremuloides*.

Common names—*Upland Poplar, White Poplar, Quaking Aspen, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, stomachic, depurative, vermifuge, diaphoretic, anti-periodic, and febrifuge.*

Specific influence—A direct tonic to the stomach, bowels, bladder and urethra—and exerts a healing influence on the mucous membrane generally.

Employment—*Indigestion, flatulence, worms, hysteria, jaundice, fevers, cutaneous diseases, scalding and suppression of urine, night sweats, catarrh of the bladder, chronic gleet, prurigo, and chronic debility of the gastric mucous membrane.*

As a remedy for frequent and painful micturition, accompanied with heat or scalding, the Populin, combined with a little tincture of Myrrh, perhaps stands unrivalled.

Dose, two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. POPULUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Populin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## OIL OF POPULUS.

Valuable as an external application for burns, sore nipples, abrasions of the skin, and various eruptions.

In its influence it seems to partake of the character of the balsams.

For some forms of the eczema, salt rheum, excoriated nipples, healthy ulcers, etc., this will be found one of the most efficient applications.

## PODOPHYLLIN.

Derived from—*Podophyllum Peltatum*.

Common names—*Mandrake and May Apple*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, chologogue, resolvent, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, vermifuge*.

Specific influence—*Is an excitant to the glandular system generally, especially to the liver; facilitates the elimination of morbid matter from the blood, by the mucous surface. Is a wonderful solvent, especially of recent adhesions, and is of great benefit in defibrinizing the blood.*

Employment—*Fevers and inflammations* of almost every type, all disorders of the *liver, spleen*, and other viscera, *croup, pneumonia, rheumatism*, both acute and chronic, *scrofula, indigestion, venereal diseases, jaundice, piles, constipation, dropsy, gravel, inflammation of the bladder, suppression and retention of the urine, eruptions of the skin, amenorrhea, leucorrhea, ophthalmia, otorrhea, and goitre*.

In large doses, say from three to five grains, Podophyllin is an active emeto-cathartic; its operation is attended with copious bilious discharges, a lingering, death-like nausea, and frequently with severe griping pains in the small intestines. Vomiting seldom occurs until from two to four hours after

the medicine has been administered. From this we learn that the unpleasant symptoms arise from the aerid character of the morbid matters dislodged.

It has the most remarkable power, in connection with Olive Oil, of removing biliary concretions. Administer a full cathartic dose in combination with Euonymin and Caulophyllin, at night, on retiring; the following morning, as soon as the nausea has subsided, give from four to eight ounces of Olive Oil.

It is indicated in all cases where mercurials are given, and usually acts like the mercurial preparations. When given alone, its operation as a cathartic is slow, requiring from six to twelve hours for its full effects. If it is desirable to produce catharsis sooner than that, it is well to combine it with the bitartrate of Potassa, or Jalapin. Exercise caution in cases of *inflammation or high state of irritation of the stomach and bowels*.

The average cathartic dose of Podophyllin is two grains; an emeto-cathartic dose, from three to five grains, although one or two grains will frequently vomit; as an alterative, from one-eighth to one-half of one grain. (See Addenda.)

### CON. TINC. PODOPHYLLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Podophyllin.

Dose, as an alterative and cathartic, from 2 to 15 drops.

### PODOPHYLLIN (Neutral).

Properties, etc., similar to the Podophyllin, with the exception that it *does not irritate the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels*, and is specially useful for administration to infirm people and children; also, in paralysis, where irritation should be avoided.

Dose, one-quarter to two grains. .

### CON. TINC. PODOPHYLLUM (Neutral),

Properties, etc., similar to Podophyllin Neutral.

Dose, 2 to 15 drops.

# PODOPHYLLIN PILLS, 1 gr.—S. C.

Employment—*In all cases where an active cathartic is indicated.*

Above Pills are more drastic in their action than the Comp. Podophyllin Pills.

# COMP. PODOPHYLLIN PILLS—S. C.

Podophyllin, }  
Leptandrin, } 1 and 2 grain Pills.

Employment—*In all cases where an active cathartic and alterative is indicated.*

# ELIXIR PODOPHYLLIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

# PTELEIN.

Derived from—*Ptelea Trifoliata.*

Common names—*Wafer-ash, Shrubby Trefoil, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, and alterative.*

Manifests its power as a tonic and stimulant to the kidneys, bladder and mucous membrane, and excites the glandular system, increases the quantity of urine and stimulates the liver.

Dose, one to three grains.

# CON. TINC. PTELEA.

Properties, etc., similar to Ptelein.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

# CON. TINC. PULSATILLA.

Common names—*Pulsatilla, Pasque Flower.*

Properties—*Nervine, alterative, anti-spasmodic, etc.*

Employment—*To allay nervous irritability, nausea, spasms, diarrhoea, incontinence of urine, etc.*

Dose, one to five drops.

## RHEIN.

Derived from—*Rheum Palmatum*.

Common name—*Rhubarb*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Cathartic, alterative, laxative, tonic, resolvent, cholagogue, and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia and its concomitant symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, constipation, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, atonic dropsy, chlorosis, mucous cachexies, scrofula, diabetes, mellitus, fevers, hemorrhoids, jaundice, biliary calculi, asthenic catarrhs, etc.*

Dose, one to four grains.

## CON. TINC. RHEUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Rhein.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

## RHUSIN.

Derived from—*Rhus Glabrum*.

Common names—*Sumach, Upland Sumach, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, and anti-septic.*

Is one of the most valuable of the astringent tonics. It is healing and soothing to the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and is very useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhea occurring in consumptive patients, and exerts a healthful influence upon the blood and digestive organs.

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, aphthous and mercurial sore mouth, diabetes, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, hectic fever, scrofula, and externally in ulceration and hemorrhoids.*

Dose, one or two grains.

## CON. TINC. RHUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Rhusin.

Dose two to ten drops.

## CON. TINC. RUBUS VIL.

Common name—*Blackberry Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, and astringent.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, cholera-infantum, passive hemorrhage from stomach, etc.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## CON. TINC. RUDEBECKIA.

Common name—*Thimbleweed.*

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, and balsamic.*

Employment—*Bright's disease, and enlargement of spleen.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## RUMIN.

Derived from—*Rumex Crispus.*

Common names—*Yellow Dock, Sour Dock, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, detergent, anti-scorbutic, mildly astringent and laxative, much like Rhubarb.*

Manifests its influence particularly on the lymphatic and glandular systems, and tonic to the secondary digestive process.

Employment—*Scrofula, rheumatism, scorbutus, salt rheum, leucorrhœa, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, phthisis, and cancer.*

Dose, three grains.

## CON. TINC. RUMEX.

Properties, etc., similar to Rumin.

Dose, 10 to 15 drops.

## CON. TINC. SABINA.

Common name—*Savin.*

Properties—*Stimulant, Emmenagogue, antihelmentic, diuretic, and diaphoretic.*

Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

## SANGUINARIN.

Derived from—*Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

Common names—*Blood Root, Red Puccoon, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Emetic, sedative, febrifuge, stimulant, tonic, alterative, resolvent, diuretic, emmenagogue, detergent, antiseptic, expectorant, laxative, errhine, escharotic, and anti-periodic.*

Primary influence over the circulation, increasing the action of the heart; secondary influence—arterial sedative.

Employment—*Fevers, pneumonia, croup, influenza, rheumatism, amenorrhea, whooping cough, asthma, constipation, gravel, scrofula, jaundice, dropsy, dyspepsia, and externally in cutaneous affections, indolent ulcers, and chancres.*

Dose. one to three grains.

(See Addenda.)

## CON. TINC. SANGUINARIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Sanguinarin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## SCUTELLARIN.

Derived from—*Scutellaria Lateriflora*.

Common names—*Blue Scullcap, Mad Dog Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Nervine, tonic, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic.*

Manifests itself more particularly on the gray nerve tissue. Is of great virtue in fevers and other affections where the gray nerve tissue has undergone partial degeneration, quieting the nervous system in many cases, where other nervines entirely fail. The nervous excitability, restlessness, and wakefulness attending acute and chronic diseases, can easily be controlled and sleep procured.

Employment—*Convulsions, chorea, delirium, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, neuralgia, nervous debility, and urinary disorders.*

Dose, from one to two grains.

## CON. TINC. SCUTELLARIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Scutellarin.

Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

## SENECIN,

Derived from—*Senecio Gracilis*.

Common names—*Life Root, Unkum, Cough Weed, Female Regulator, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant*.

Properties—*Diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, febrifuge, expectorant, pectoral, alterative, and tonic.*

Especially adapted to defective uterine functions, arising from a vitiated condition of the system.

Employment—*Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, hysteria, gravel, strangury, chlorosis, dropsy, dysentery, gonorrhoea, coughs, colds, loss of appetite, debility, and scrofula and phthisis*, when connected with derangement of uterine functions.

Dose, one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. SENECIO.

Properties, etc., similar to Senecin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## CON. TINC. SENNA.

Common name—*Alex Senna*.

Properties—*Cathartic*.

Employment—*As a purgative, and in all forms of febrile disorders.*

Dose, 10 to 25 drops.

## CON. TINC. SILPHIUM.

Common name—*Rosin Weed*.

Properties—*Diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and febrifuge.*

Employment—*Intermittent fever, coughs, asthma, and pulmonary affections.*

Dose, 15 to 20 drops.

## SMILACIN.

Derived from—*Smilax Officinalis*.

Common name—*Sarsaparilla*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, detergent, diaphoretic, and stimulant.*

Employment—*Scrofula, venereal diseases, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, etc.*

Dose, two to five grains.

## CON. TINC. SMILAX.

Properties, etc., similar to Smilacin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## OIL OF SOLIDAGO.

Derived from—*Solidago Odora*.

Common name—*Sweet Scented Goldenrod*.

Properties—*Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic,*

Employment—*Pain in the stomach and bowels, flatulence, suppression of urine, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and for inhalation in diseases of the respiratory organs.*

Dose, from two to five drops, triturated with sugar, and repeated every thirty or sixty minutes, until relief is obtained.

## CON. TINC. SPIGELIA.

Common name—*Pink-Root*.

Properties—*Vermifuge,*

Employment—*To expel worms.*

Dose, 5 to 20 drops,

## STILLINGIN.

Derived from—*Stillingia Sylvatica*.

Common names—*Queen's Root, Queen's Delight, Yaw Root, Marcorry, Cock-up-hat, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, stimulant, tonic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, etc.*

It exerts a stimulating and exciting influence upon the fauces, trachea, and bronchia, and bronchial mucous capillaries.

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, cutaneous diseases, incontinence of urine, impotence, sterility, rheumatism, bronchitis, stomatitis, chronic pneumonia, gleet, and mercurial erythema.*

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. STILLINGIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Stillingin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### OIL STILLINGIA.

Used externally as a counter-irritant and discutient. Dissolved in Alcohol, either alone, or combined with the Oils of Lobelia and Capsicum, it is applied to painful rheumatic swellings, contractions of the joints, curvature of the spine, and to discuss indolent tumors.

### CON. COMP. STILLINGIA ALTERATIVE.

R—Rad. Stillingia Sylvatica, Rad. Corydalis Formosa, Rad. Phytolacca Decandria, Rad. Iris Versicolor, Cort. Xanthoxylum Fraxineum, Fol. Chimaphila Umbellata, Sem. Cardamomum.

This is a powerful and efficient alterative, and is adapted to fulfil the *morbid* indications of disease.

Employment—*Syphilitic, strumous, cancerous, cutaneous and rheumatic affections; bronchitis, hepatic derangements, leucorrhea, etc.* and every *morbid* cachexy, where a powerful alterative and depurative is indicated.

Dose, one to five drops, three or four times a day in a little water, sweetened if desired.

The *Comp. Syrup of Stillingia* may be readily prepared by adding one ounce of this preparation to thirty-two of simple syrup, and **flavoring** as desired.

## ELIXIR STILLINGIA COMP (SEE ELIXIRS.)

## CON. TINC. TRIFOLIUM.

Derived from—*Trifolium Pratense*.

Common name—*Red Clover*.

Part used—*The Blossoms*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, stimulant, and detergent*.

Employment—*Said to be excellent in cancerous difficulties, ulcers and whooping cough.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## TRILLIIN.

Derived from—*Trillium Pendulum*.

Common names—*Beth Root, Birth-root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, alterative, tonic, diaphoretic, expectorant, anti-septic, and emmenagogue.*

Is astringent to the mucous membrane.

Employment—*Hemorrhages, either external or internal, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, menorrhagia, dyspepsia, whooping cough, asthma, immoderate flow of the lochia, bronchorrhœa, and spermatocele.*

Dose, two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. TRILLIUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Trillia.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## CON. TINC. UVA—URSI.

Common names—*Uva-Ursi, Bearberry, etc.*

Properties—*Astringent, diuretic, and tonic.*

Employment—*Chronic diarrhea, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys, etc.*

Dose, 15 to 20 drops.

## VERATRIN.

Derived from—*Veratrum Viride*.

Common names—*American Hellebore, Swamp Hellebore, Itch Weed, Indian Poke, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nerve, anti-spasmodic, arterial sedative, alterative, resolvent, febrifuge, anodyne, and soporific.*

It controls inflammation with certainty, allays nervous excitability subdues pain, and sometimes produces nausea and vomiting.

The heart's action can be readily and surely controlled with it; is a valuable remedy in palpitation, and where there is high arterial excitement.

In the treatment of dysentery it is a superior auxiliary, given every three or four hours, following it in one or two hours with one or two grains of the Geraniin.

When given in full or over doses, produces vertigo, faintness, headache, dimness of vision, paleness, coldness, prostration, and violent emesis.

Employment—*Intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and other fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, delirium tremens, mania, affections of the heart, both functional and organic, congestions of the portal circle, whooping cough, asthma, hysteria, cramps, convulsions, scrofula, dropsy, epilepsy, amenorrhea, neuralgia, and cerebro-spinal meningitis.*

Dose, one-eighth to one-half grain.

## CON. TINC. VERATRUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Veratrin.

It is preferred, by many physicians, to the Veratrin in acute cases, the action being so much quicker.

Dose, one to five drops.

## VIBURNIN.

Derived from—*Viburnum Opulus* (*V. Oxycoccus*. Pursh).

Common names—*High Cranberry, Cramp Bark, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, anti-periodic, expectorant, alterative, and tonic.*

Manifests its influence principally on the nervous system, as a tonic and stimulant; also, stimulant to the pulmonary apparatus.

Employment—*Cramps, spasms, convulsions, asthma, hysteria, chorea, intermittent fever, pneumonia, dysmenorrhea, to prevent abortion, to relieve after pains, nervous debility, and typhoid pneumonia.*

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. VIBURNUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Viburnin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### ELIXIR VIBURNIN COMP. (See ELIXIRS).

### VIBURNIN PRUN.

Derived from—*Viburnum Prunifolium.*

Common name—*Black Haw.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Tonic, uterine tonic, astringent, alterative, and diuretic.*

Employment—*As a preventative in cases of habitual miscarriage and threatened abortion, dysentery, chronic diarrhea, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. VIBURNUM PRUN.

Properties, etc., similar to Viburnin Prun.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops, to be repeated according to urgency of case.

### XANTHOXYLIN.

Derived from—*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.*

Common name—*Prickly Ash.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Stimulant, styptic, tonic, alterative, and sialagogue.*

One of the very best active, diffusible and permanent stimulants known.

Employment—*Rheumatism, scrofula, paralysis, indigestion, colic, syphilis, cold and languid states of the system, old and indolent ulcers, intestinal ulceration, hemorrhage of the stomach, bowels, or urinary organs, low forms of fever, diphtheria, malignant scarlatina, and combined with Alnui in the atonic condition, which frequently follows an attack of cholera infantum.*

Dose, one to two grains.

### CON. TINC. XANTHOXYLUM.

A permanent and diffusive stimulant.

Used for the same purpose as the other preparations of the Priekly Ash.

Dose, 2 to 5 drops.

### OIL OF XANTHOXYLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Xanthoxylin.

Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

### CALENDULIN.

Derived from—*Calendula Officinalis.*

Common name—*Garden Marygold.*

Part used—*The Flowers.*

Properties and employment—*Slightly stimulant, anti-spasmodic, deobstruent, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Useful in spasmodic affections, strumous maladies, suppressed menstruation, &c.*

Dose, 1 to 3 grains,

## RHAMNIN.

Derived from—*Rhamnus Purshiana*.

Common names—*Cascara Segrada, Sacred Bark, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Employment—*It is highly commended as a laxative in habitual constipation.*

Dose, two to six grains, three times a day.

## CON. TINC. RHAMNUS.

Properties, etc—*Similar to Rhamnin.*

Dose—15 to 30 drops.

## ELIXIR RHAMNUS. (SEE ELIXIRS.)

# ELIXIRS.

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## SIMPLE ELIXIR.

Prepared to hold in solution or suspension *our Concentrated Tinctures*, thus affording a pleasant menstrum for administration of same.

Physicians will find this menstrum one long needed for the administration of the Concentrated Tinctures, or any other articles composed of Resin, or Resinoid principles. We have prepared it by request of a number of our patrons.

## ELIXIR ALNUIN COMPOUND.

Alnuin,	}	Alterative, resolvent, etc.
Leptandrin,		
Corydalin,		

Above preparation will be found applicable as alterative, etc., in cases where Alnuin is indicated. One teaspoonful represents 15 *drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

## ELIXIR AVENA.

A pleasant and diffusive nerve stimulant and tonic. Indicated in all cases where the Con. Tinc. Avena Sativa would be given. One teaspoonful represents 20 drops of the Con. Tinc. Avena Sativa.

Dose, from  $\frac{2}{3}$  to 2 teaspoonsful three times a day, or as often as may be indicated to meet urgency of case.

## ELIXIR AVENA COMP.

This preparation is made by adding 15 drops of the Con. Avena Comp. to one drachm Elixir, being employed when a quicker action is desired, it being more readily diffused throughout the system.

Dose, one to two teaspoonsful, as may be needed.

## ELIXIR CERASEIN COMPOUND.

Cerasein,	} Fever and Ague, etc.
Gelsemin,	
Quinine,	

A superior remedy for fever and ague, dumb ague, intermittent fever, and where a general tonic is required.

Dose, one teaspoonful every three hours during the interval, to break chill; one teaspoonful every four hours, for two days after chill is broken; and one teaspoonful every four hours on *sixth day* from last chill, to guard the *seventh day*, or periodic return. Take same care on the 13th, 20th and 27th days, to guard the 14th, 21st and 28th days. If above directions are followed a sure cure can be guaranteed. In cases where the bowels are constipated, use the Comp Elixir Podophyllin in such doses, and as often as may be indicated.

Above remedy prevents all nausea and vomiting, which often comes on before, or at time the chill commences.

## ELIXIR CERASEIN COMP. No. 2.

WITH AVENA.

Above preparation is similar to the Elixir Cerasein Comp., which has been used with great success in *fever and ague, etc.*, with the nerve stimulating *Avena* added, which we believe places this compound in the front rank for all malarial diseases, owing to its great power upon the circulation.

Dose, same as that of the Elixir Cerasein Comp.

## ELIXIR COLLINSONIN COMPOUND.

Collinsonin,	} Hemorrhoids, constipation, etc.
Leptandrin,	
Juglandin,	
Gelsemin,	

An invaluable remedy in the treatment of hemorrhoids constipation, etc. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. One drachm or teaspoonful of Elixir, represents "Fifteen drops" of the combined Concentrated Tinctures of above.

Dose, one teaspoonful or more, three times a day, as may be needed to keep bowels in a soluble condition,

## ELIXIR DYSPEPSIA COMP.

Hydrastin,	} 4 oz. combined Con. Tincs. etc., to the pound.
Xanthoxylin,	
Bi. Carb. Soda,	
Avenin.	

A positive remedy for the relief and cure of dyspepsia when caused by irritation of mucous membrane of stomach and bowels, acidity, flatulency and a want of stimulation of the parts.

Dose, one teaspoonful in water *immediately* after each meal.

## ELIXIR EUONYMUS COMP.

Euonymin.	} 60 drops of combined Con. Tinc's to each fluid ounce.
Podophylin.	

A mild and safe laxative and cathartic. A powerful hepatic stimulant, acting with but little irritation.

Dose, from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, to be repeated as circumstances may indicate.

## ELIXIR HELONIN COMPOUND.

Helonin,	} Uterine Tonic, etc.
Alnuin,	
Populin,	
Juglandin,	

A superior uterine tonic.

Each drachm of Elixir, represents twelve drops of *combined* Con. Tinctures of above articles.

Dose, one teaspoonful, at least three times a day.

## ELIXIR HELONIAS COMP. No. 2.

WITH AVENA.

Above preparation is a pleasant remedy for administration, and is specially employed where the Con. Helonias Comp. with *Avena* is indicated, and a quick and decided action is desired. Each fluid drachm contains 12 *drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures of said compound.

Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day in water, or oftener in hot water when needed to relieve sudden attack of pain.

## ELIXIR HYDRASTIN COMPOUND.

Hydrastin,	}	Diuretic, Laxative Tonic, etc.
Helonin,		
Leptandrin,		
Eupatorin, Purpu, etc.		

A valuable remedy in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, also, for weakness of those organs.

Each drachm of above Elixir, represents twenty drops of combined Concentrated Tinctures.

Dose, one to two teaspoonsful as indicated.

## ELIXIR IRISIN COMP.

Irisin,	}	60 drops of combined Con. Tinc's. to each fluid ounce.
Euonymin,		
Podophyllin,		

A mild and safe cathartic (acting without much irritation) but having a more decided action upon the urinary organs than the Elixir Euonymus Comp.

Dose, from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, according to effect desired.

## ELIXIR LUPULIN COMPOUND.

Lupulin, }  
 Gelsemin, } For Spermatorrhœa, etc.  
 Alnuin. }

One teaspoonful represents 10 drops of the combined Con. Tinctures.

One teaspoonful, morning, noon, and on retiring at night, has been used with excellent results.

## ELIXIR PODOPHYLLIN COMPOUND.

Podophyllin, }  
 Juglandin, } Alterative and Cathartic.  
 Gelsemin, }

Above compound will be found to be a prompt and efficient remedy where an Alterative or Cathartic is required. One teaspoonful represents *ten drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, as Alterative, one teaspoonful.

Dose, as Cathartic, two teaspoonsful.

## ELIXIR STILLINGIA COMPOUND.

Above Elixir will be found a pleasant and palatable remedy, and very efficient when a general alterative is required. One drachm represents *five drops* of the "Con. Comp. Stillingia Alterative," which we have made for many years, and which has been spoken highly of.

Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

## ELIXIR VIBURNIN COMPOUND.

Viburnin, }  
 Dioscorein, } For Dysmenorrhœa, etc.  
 Gelsemin, }

This remedy will be found very efficient in all cases where the Viburnin is indicated. One teaspoonful represents *twelve drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, one teaspoonful; to be repeated as often as required.

## ELIXIR MACROTYS COMP.

(FOR RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.)

Macrotin,	}	10 drops of combined
Phytolaccin,		Con. Tincts. to teaspoonful
Podophyllin.		Elixir.

The solvent action of this compound commends itself where there are enlarged joints, and painful swellings of a dropsical nature.

An alkali should be given as often as once in twenty-four hours during treatment.

Dose, one teaspoonful, three or four times a day.

## ELIXIR RHAMNUS. (CASCARA SAGRADA.)

One teaspoonful represents 15 drops of Concentrated Tincture of above.

A pleasant and efficient remedy for habitual constipation, etc.

Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

## COMP. HYDRASTIN PILLS.

Hydrastin, $\frac{7}{16}$ gr.	}	1 grain.
Gelsemin, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.		
Podophyllin Neut. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		

Above compound acts without irritation of bowels, and will be found specially adapted for administration to invalids, children, and elderly persons, when the tonic action of the Hydrastin is desired.

Dose, one to three, as a mild cathartic.

## COMP. LUPULIN PILLS.

Lupulin,	}	Two grain pills, sugar coated.
Gelsemin,		
Alnuin.		

For spermatorrhoea.

Dose, one morning and noon, and two on retiring at night. They will be found most positive in action, convenient in form for administration, and can be forwarded by mail. Above were used for a long time by Dr. Keith in his private practice.

## COMP. AVENIN PILLS.

Avenin	$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	} 1 grain.
Podophyllin (Neut)	$\frac{3}{8}$ gr.	
Hydrastin	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	

Dose, 1 to 3, as mild cathartic.

## COMP. BETIN PILLS.—S. C.

Betin,	} 1 grain pill.
Ergotin,	

Dose, three pills three times a day, as a powerful emmenagogue.

AVENIN PILLS,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.—Dose, one to three.

AVENIN PILLS,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain.—Dose, one to two.

Action similar to *Con. Tinc. Avena Sativa*, though slower.

## COMP. HELONIN PILLS.

Helonin,	$\frac{3}{8}$ gr.	} 1 grain.
Viburnin,	$\frac{3}{8}$ gr.	
Dioscorein,	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	
Gelsemin,	$\frac{1}{64}$ gr.	
Avenin,	$\frac{3}{16}$ gr.	

Dose, one to two, as powerful Uterine Tonic.

## COMP. STILLINGIA ALT. PILLS.

Stillingin,	} 1 grain pill, sugar coated.
Irisin,	
Phytolaccin,	
Corydalin,	
Xanthoxylin, Chimaphilin,	

A most powerful Alterative. Useful in all cases where the *Con. Comp. Stillingia Alt.* is admissible.

Dose, One, three times a day.

## KEITH'S HYDRASTIS COLORLESS.

---

A solution of White Alkaloid Hydrastia in glycerine and water.

Used internally in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, chronic gastritis, gastric catarrh, vomiting of pregnancy, and in fact, in all cases where Hydrastin is indicated. As preparation is free from alcohol, it is consequently non-irritating and is used as an injection in gonorrhea, leucorrhoea, nasal catarrh and in all diseases of the mucous surfaces, with the very best of results. Diseases of the eye and ear are very skillfully treated with its use. It will not stain.

Dose, *internally*, 10 to 20 drops. As an injection, reduce five to seven times with water, except in diseases of the eye and ear, for which reduce ten to twelve times with water.

Price \$1.00 per pint.

## KEITH'S ELIXIR DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND.

It is a preparation made from Prickly Ash, Golden seal, Bi-carb Soda and Avenin (as on page 58) and has given great satisfaction in all cases of dyspepsia, whether of acute, chronic or nervous forms, also indigestion, heartburn, flatulency, seasickness, &c. We take the liberty, as manufacturers, to say that often times by patient not following directions, viz., to take Compound at once after meals (not waiting one hour or even a half hour afterwards) article is branded as "*worthless*," as patient is unable to obtain relief,—whereas, if compound had been taken as per directions, before food just taken had time to sour in stomach, he would have found relief, as Bi-carb Soda in Compound would have kept stomach in sweetened condition, and given the other ingredients a chance to act. We print below two of our many testimonials from the Medical Profession, and trust that their experience will be met with by whoever uses it.

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Messrs. B. KEITH & Co.,

*Gentlemen* :—I have used your *Elixir Dyspepsia Comp.* in my practice, and find it an invaluable remedy for the uses it is recommended.

STAMFORD, CONN.

C. S. DARBY, M. D.

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Messrs. B. KEITH & Co.,

*Gentlemen* :—I have treated twelve very severe cases of Dyspepsia with the *Elixir Dyspepsia Comp.*, all of which have been cured by its use. The case of a lady of ten years' standing, is worthy of special notice. Was obliged to take to her bed in September, 1884. Even a teaspoonful of water, milk or beef tea would cause excruciating pain for at least half an hour. Was called to see her Christmas evening. Administered the *Elixir Dyspepsia Comp.* in hot water every four hours, or just after attempting to eat, and in less than two days she could take half a teacupful of beef tea without any inconvenience. In nervous dyspepsia I find it especially valuable, in combination with the avena.

Yours truly,

NEWARK, N. J.

S. H. FRAZER, M. D.

# ADDENDA.

As we believe the following will be of interest to the medical profession, we re-print article (in part), as follows:

## On the Secretion of Bile as affected by Cholagogues.

DR. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, has presented a report on this subject to the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Feb. 8, 1879), of which the following is the summary of results obtained:

Podophyllin is a very powerful stimulant of the liver. During the increased secretion of bile, the percentage amount of the special bile solids is not diminished. If the dose be too large, the secretion of bile is not increased. It is a powerful intestinal irritant.

Euonymin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It is not nearly so powerful an irritant of the intestine as podophyllin.

Sanguinarin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It also stimulates the intestine, but not nearly so powerfully as podophyllin.

Irisin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It also stimulates the intestine, but not so powerfully as podophyllin.

Leptandrin is a hepatic stimulant of moderate power. It is a feeble intestinal stimulant.

Colocynth is a powerful hepatic as well as intestinal stimulant. It renders the bile more watery, but increases the secretion of biliary matter.

Jalap is a powerful hepatic as well as intestinal stimulant.

Menisperm in does not stimulate the liver. It slightly stimulates the intestinal glands.

Baptisin is a hepatic, and also an intestinal stimulant of considerable power.

Phytolaccin is a hepatic stimulant of considerable power. It also slightly stimulates the intestinal glands.


Hydrastin is a moderately powerful hepatic stimulant, and a feeble intestinal stimulant.

Juglandin is a moderately powerful hepatic and a mild intestinal stimulant.

WE PREPARE ONLY  
**PURE CONCENTRATED MEDICINES.**  
 (Not Triturations.)

Page	Obtained from	Average dose in grains.	Per oz.
5—	Aconitin .....	Aconite Root.....	1-24 to 1-12.....\$4 00
5—	Aletrin .....	Star Grass.....	1-2 to 2.....2 25
6—	Alnuin .....	Tag Alder Bark.....	2 to 10 ....60
6—	Ampelopsin .....	American Ivy.....	2 to 4.....1 50
7—	Apocynin .....	Bitter Root .....	1-2 to 1. ....2 50
8—	Atropin .....	Belladonna.....	1-24 to 1-12.....4 00
9—	Asclepin.....	Pleurisy Root.....	2 to 4.....1 25
11—	Baptisin .....	Wild Indigo Root .....	1 to 3 ....1 00
11—	Barosmin .....	Buchu.....	2 to 3.....2 50
12—	Betin.....	Beets .....	2 to 4.....3 00
12—	Bryonin.....	White Bryony .....	1-4 to 2.....1 25
54—	Calendulin.....	Marigold.....	1 to 3.....1 00
14—	Caulophyllin.....	Blue Cohosh.....	1 to 5.....60
15—	Cerasein.....	Choke Cherry.....	2 to 10.....75
16—	Chelonin .....	Balmory.....	1 to 2.....1 50
16—	Chimaphillin.....	Pipsissewa.....	2 to 3.....1 00
17—	Chionanthin .....	Fringe Tree.....	1 to 3.....1 25
38—	Cimicifugin.....	See <i>Macrotin</i> .....	1-2 to 2.....60
17—	Collinsonin .....	Stone Root.....	2 to 4.....2 75
18—	Colocyntin .....	Bitter Apple.....	1-4 to 1.....2 50
19—	Cornin.....	Dogwood.....	2 to 4.....80
20—	Corydalin .....	Turkey Pea.....	1 to 3.....2 00
20—	Cypripedin .....	Lady Slipper.....	1 to 3 ....1 25
21—	Digitalin.....	Foxglove.....	1-8 to 1-2.....1 25
21—	Dioscorein.....	Wild Yam.....	1-2 to 4.....1 50
22—	Ergotin .....	Ergot.....	1-16 to 1-2.....2 50
23—	Erythroxylin .....	Coca Leaves.....	1-4 to 1.....6 00
23—	Euonymin.....	Wahoo.....	1-2 to 3.....1 50
24—	Eupatorin (Perfo.).....	Boneset .....	1 to 3.....75
25—	Eupatorin (Purpu.).....	Queen of the Meadow..	1 to 4.....1 50
25—	Euphorbin.....	Blooming Spurge.....	1-4 to 3.....2 50
25—	Eupurpurin.....	Queen of the Meadow..	1 to 4.....1 50
25—	Frazerin.....	American Columbo.....	1 to 3.....1 25
26—	Gelsemin .....	Yellow Jessamine.....	1-8 to 1.....2 25
27—	Geraniin .....	Cranesbill.....	1 to 3.....75
28—	Gossypiin .....	Cotton Root.....	1 to 5.....2 00
29—	Hamamelin.....	Witch Hazel.....	1 to 3.....1 00
29—	Helonin.....	False Unicorn.....	2 to 4 ....2 00
30—	Hydrastin.....	Goldenseal.....	1 to 2.....1 50
31—	Hydrastin Muriate. ....	“ .....	1 to 3.....3 00
31—	Hydrastin Sulph.....	“ .....	1 to 2.....3 75

Page	Obtained from	Average dose in grains.		Per oz.
31—Hyoscyamin .....	Henbane.....	1-8 to	1.....	\$3 00
32—Inulin.....	Elecampane.....	1 to	3.....	1 25
32—Irisin.....	Blue Flag.....	2 to	4.....	1 00
33—Jalapin.....	Jalap.....	1 to	8.....	2 00
33—Juglandin.....	Butternut.....	2 to	5.....	80
34—Leontodin.....	Dandelion.....	2 to	4.....	2 00
35—Leptandrin.....	Culvers Root.....	2 to	4.....	45
35—Lobelin.....	Lobelia.....	1-4 to	3.....	2 00
37—Lupulin.....	Hops.....	1 to	2.....	1 00
37—Lycopin.....	Bugle Weed.....	1 to	4.....	1 25
38—Macrotin.....	Black Cohosh.....	1-2 to	2.....	60
39—Menispermin.....	Yellow Parilla.....	1 to	4.....	1 25
39—Myricin.....	Bayberry.....	1 to	3.....	60
40—Phytolaccin.....	Poke Root.....	1 to	3.....	1 25
41—Prunin.....	Wild Cherry.....	2 to	3.....	75
41—Populin.....	Poplar.....	2 to	4.....	75
42—Podophyllin.....	Mandrake.....	1-4 to	3.....	45
43—Podophyllin Neutral..	“.....	1-4 to	2.....	1 00
44—Ptelein.....	Wafer Ash.....	1 to	3.....	2 00
55—Rhamnin.....	Cascara Sagrada.....	2 to	6.....	1 00
45—Rhein.....	Rhubarb.....	1 to	4.....	2 50
45—Rhusin.....	Sumach.....	1 to	2.....	75
46—Rumin.....	Yellow Dock.....	1 to	3.....	1 00
47—Sanguinarin.....	Blood Root.....	1 to	3.....	1 00
47—Scutellarin.....	Scullcap.....	1 to	2.....	1 50
48—Senecin.....	Life Root.....	1 to	3.....	1 50
49—Smilacin.....	Sarsaparilla (Hond).....	2 to	5.....	3 00
49—Stillingin.....	Queens Root.....	1 to	3.....	2 00
51—Trillin.....	Beth Root.....	2 to	4.....	1 00
52—Veratrin.....	American Hellibore.....	1-8 to	1-2.....	2 30
52—Viburnin.....	Cramp Bark.....	1 to	3.....	1 50
53—Viburnin Prunif.....	Black Haw.....	1 to	3.....	1 50
53—Xanthoxylin.....	Prickly Ash.....	1 to	2.....	1 50

 We will send Powders or Pills by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, although in cases of miscarriage or breakage we will not be responsible.


## CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

We are the only concern that make Concentrated Tinctures by dissolving the active principles in alcohol. They are not the same as *Fluid Extracts*.

Page	Obtained from	Doses in drops.	2 oz. bottles.	lbs.
5	Aconitum . . . . . Aconite . . . . .	1 to 5 . . .	\$0 50 . . .	\$3 00
7	Ampelopsis . . . . . American Ivy . . . . .	5 to 20 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
6	Aletris . . . . . Star Grass . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	40 . . .	2 50
6	Alnus . . . . . Tag Alder . . . . .	10 to 60 . . .	25 . . .	1 50
7	Apocynum . . . . . Bitter Root . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	50 . . .	3 00
8	Arctium . . . . . Burdock . . . . .	10 to 20 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
8	Atropa . . . . . Belladonna . . . . .	1 to 5 . . .	50 . . .	3 00
9	Asclepias . . . . . Pleurisy . . . . .	8 to 20 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
10	AVENA SATIVA . . . . . Oats . . . . .	10 to 30 . . .	45 . . .	2 50
11	Baptisia . . . . . Wild Indigo . . . . .	8 to 20 . . .	30 . . .	1 75
12	Barosma . . . . . Buchu . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	50 . . .	3 00
12	Bryonia . . . . . White Bryony . . . . .	2 to 12 . . .	40 . . .	2 50
13	Calendula . . . . . Marygold . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	30 . . .	1 75
13	Cannabis . . . . . Indian Hemp (Foreign) . . . . .	5 to 10 . . .	50 . . .	3 00
14	Caulophyllum . . . . . Blue Cohosh . . . . .	5 to 20 . . .	25 . . .	1 50
14	Celastrus . . . . . Bittersweet . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	30 . . .	1 75
19	Convallaria . . . . . Solomon Seal . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
15	Cerasus . . . . . Chokey Cherry . . . . .	10 to 25 . . .	30 . . .	1 75
16	Chamomile . . . . . . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
16	Chelone . . . . . Balmoney . . . . .	5 to 10 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
17	Chimaphila . . . . . Pipsissewa . . . . .	10 to 20 . . .	30 . . .	1 75
17	Chionanthus . . . . . Fringe Tree . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	40 . . .	2 50
38	Cimicifuga . . . . . Black Cohosh . . . . .	1 to 10 . . .	25 . . .	1 50
18	Collinsonia . . . . . Stone Root . . . . .	5 to 20 . . .	50 . . .	3 00
19	Colocynthis . . . . . Bitter Apple . . . . .	2 to 8 . . .	40 . . .	2 50
19	Cornus . . . . . Dogwood . . . . .	10 to 20 . . .	30 . . .	1 75
20	Corydalis . . . . . Turkey Pea . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	50 . . .	3 00
21	Cypripedium . . . . . Lady Slipper . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
21	Digitalis . . . . . Foxglove . . . . .	1 to 4 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
22	Dioscorea . . . . . Wild Yam . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	40 . . .	2 50
22	Epigea Repens . . . . . Trailing Arbutus . . . . .	10 to 20 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
22	Ergota . . . . . Ergot . . . . .	1 to 8 . . .	50 . . .	3 00
23	Erythroxylon . . . . . South Amer. Coca . . . . .	5 to 20 . . .	1 00 . . .	6 00
24	Euonymus . . . . . Waahoo . . . . .	4 to 12 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
24	Eupatorium, (perfo). . . . . Boneset . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	25 . . .	1 50
25	Eupatorium, (purpu) . . . . . Queen of the Meadow . . . . .	4 to 12 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
26	Frazeria . . . . . American Columbo . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	35 . . .	2 00
27	Gelseminum . . . . . Yellow Jessamine . . . . .	2 to 10 . . .	50 . . .	3 00
27	Gentiana . . . . . Gentian . . . . .	5 to 20 . . .	30 . . .	1 75
28	Geranium . . . . . Cranesbill . . . . .	5 to 15 . . .	25 . . .	1 50

Page	Obtained from	Doses in drops.	2 oz. bottles.	lbs.
28—	Ginger .....	Jamaica Ginger..... 5 to 20....	\$ 35....	\$2 00
28—	Gossypium .....	Cotton Root..... 5 to 20....	45....	2 75
29—	Hamamelis .....	Witch Hazel..... 5 to 15....	35....	2 00
30—	Helonias .....	False Unicorn..... 10 to 20....	40....	2 50
37—	Humulus .....	Hops..... 5 to 15....	35....	2 00
31—	Hydrastis .....	Goldenseal..... 5 to 15....	40....	2 50
30—	Hydrangea .....	Seven Barks..... 15 to 80....	35....	2 00
32—	Hyoscyamus .....	Henbane..... 4 to 12....	50....	3 00
32—	Inula .....	Elecampane..... 10 to 30....	25....	1 50
33—	Iris .....	Blue Flag..... 10 to 20....	35....	2 00
34—	Juglans.....	Butternut Bark..... 10 to 30....	30....	1 75
33—	Jalapa.....	Jalap..... 5 to 20....	50....	3 00
34—	Krameria.....	Rhatany..... 5 to 20....	40....	2 25
35—	Leptandria.....	Culvers Root..... 8 to 20....	30....	1 75
36—	Lobelia (Inf.).....	Lobelia..... 5 to 20....	40....	2 25
38—	Lycopus.....	Bugle Weed..... 10 to 20....	35....	2 00
38—	Macrotys.....	Black Cohosh..... 1 to 10....	25....	1 50
39—	Menispermum.....	Yellow Parilla..... 5 to 15....	35....	2 00
40—	Myrica.....	Bayberry..... 8 to 20....	25....	1 50
40—	Phytolacca.....	Poke Root..... 5 to 15....	35....	2 00
43—	Podophyllum.....	Mandrake..... 2 to 15....	30....	1 75
43—	Podophyllum (Neut.).....	..... 2 to 15....	50....	3 00
42—	Populus.....	White Poplar..... 10 to 20....	30....	1 75
41—	Prunus.....	Wild Cherry..... 10 to 15....	30....	1 75
44—	Ptelea.....	Wafer Ash..... 5 to 15....	35....	2 00
44—	Pulsatilla.....	..... 1 to 5....	75....	5 00
55—	Rhamnus Pursh.....	Cascara Sagrada..... 15 to 30....	30....	2 00
45—	Rhei.....	Rhubarb..... 5 to 20....	60....	3 50
45—	Rhus Glab.....	Sumach..... 2 to 10....	30....	1 75
46—	Rumex.....	Yellow Dock..... 10 to 15....	35....	2 00
46—	Rubus Vil.....	Blackberry Root..... 10 to 20....	30....	1 75
46—	Rudebeckia.....	Thimble Weed..... 10 to 20....	40....	2 50
46—	Sabina.....	Savin..... 2 to 10....	25....	1 50
47—	Sanguinaria.....	Blood Root..... 5 to 15....	35....	2 00
47—	Scutellaria.....	Scullycap..... 2 to 10....	40....	2 50
48—	Senecio.....	Life Root..... 8 to 20....	40....	2 25
48—	Senna.....	Alex Senna..... 10 to 25....	30....	1 75
48—	Silphium.....	Rosin Weed..... 15 to 20....	35....	2 00
49—	Spigelia.....	Pink Root..... 5 to 20....	40....	2 50
50—	Stillingia.....	Queen's Root..... 5 to 15....	40....	2 50
40—	Smilax.....	Hond's Sarsaparilla..... 10 to 20....	40....	2 50
34—	Taraxicum.....	Dandelion Root..... 8 to 20....	40....	2 50
51—	Trifolium.....	Red Clover..... 10 to 20....	40....	2 50
51—	Trillium.....	Beth Root..... 10 to 20....	35....	2 00
51—	Uva Ursi.....	..... 15 to 20....	30....	1 75
52—	Veratrum.....	American Hellebore..... 1 to 5....	45....	2 75
53—	Viburnum.....	Cramp Bark..... 5 to 15....	40....	2 25
53—	Viburnum Prunif.....	Black Haw..... 5 to 20....	40....	2 25
54—	Xanthoxylum.....	Prickly Ash..... 5 to 10....	35....	2 00
12—	Bronchitis Drops.....	..... 5 to 10....	100....	5 00

Page	Obtained from	Doses in drops.	2 oz. bottles.	lbs.
9—	Con. Avena Comp.....	10 to 15....	\$ 40....	\$2 50
18—	Con. Collinsonia Comp. ....	15 to 60....	50....	3 00
30—	Con. Helonias Comp., with Avena. ....	10 to 12....	45....	2 50
50—	Con. Comp. Stillingia Alt.....	1 to 5....	100....	6 00

 In 8 oz. Bottles 20c. per lb. advance from Price  
in 16 oz.

## OILS.

Page		Doses in Drops.	Per oz.
13—	Oil Capsicum.....	1-2 to 1 ..	\$0 75
22—	" Ergot.....	1 to 4....	75
23—	" Erigeron.....	2 to 4....	50
28—	" Ginger.....	1-2 to 1....	1 00
36—	" Lobelia (Seed).....	2 to 5....	1 50
33—	" Male Fern .....	8 to 20....	80
42—	" Populus.....	5 to 10....	40
49—	" Solidago .....	2 to 5....	75
50—	" Stillingia ..	1-2 to 2 ..	1 00
54—	" Xanthoxylum.....	2 to 5....	50
36—	Oleo Resin Lobelia.....	..grains 1 to 3....	75

## ELIXIRS.

Page		In lb. bottles.	In 5 lb. bottles.
55—	Elixir Alnuin Comp.....	\$1 50....	\$7 00
55—	" Avena.....	1 25....	5 75
56—	" Avena Comp.....	1 25....	5 75
56—	" Cerasein Comp.....	2 50....	12 00
56—	" Cerasein Comp. No. 2, with Avena.....	2 50....	12 00
57—	" Collinsonia Comp... ..	1 50....	7 00
57—	" Dyspepsia Comp ½ lb., \$1.00....	1 50....	7 00
57—	" Euonymus Comp.....	1 00 ..	4 50
57—	" Helonin Comp.....	1 50....	7 00
58—	" Helonias Comp. No. 2, with Avena... ..	1 25....	5 75
58—	" Hydrastin Comp .....	1 50....	7 00
58—	" Irisin Comp.....	1 00....	4 50
59—	" Lupulin Comp.....	1 50 .....	7 00

Page		<i>In lb. bottles.</i>	<i>In 5 lb. bottles.</i>
59—	Elixir Podophyllin Comp.....	\$1 00.	\$4 50
55—	“ Simple.....	50	2 00
59—	“ Stillingia Comp....	1 00.....	4 50
59—	“ Viburnin Comp.....	2 00.....	9 50
61—	Macrotys Compound.....	1'25.....	5 75
61—	Elixir Rhamnus (Cascara Sagrada).....	1 00.....	4 50

Average dose, one teaspoonful.

## SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Page		<i>Bottles.</i>	
		<i>100 each.</i>	<i>500 each.</i>
60—	Avenin Pills .....	½ gr. \$0 75	\$3 50
60—	Avenin Pills.....	1 gr. 1 00.	4 50
15—	Comp. Cerasein....	1 gr. 80...	3 75
60—	Comp. Avenin Pills.....	1 gr. 75.....	3 50
60—	Comp. Helonin Pills. ....	1 gr. 75.....	3 50
60—	Comp Betin Pills... ..	1 gr. 75.....	3 50
24—	Euonymin Comp.....	1 gr. 60..	2 75
44—	Podophyllin .....	1 gr. 60.....	2 75
44—	Podophyllin Comp.....	} 1 gr. 60..	2 75
		} 2 gr. 75.....	3 50
60—	Comp. Stillingia Alt. Pills.....		
61—	Comp. Hydrastin Pills....	1 gr. 75.....	3 50
61—	Comp. Lupulin Pills.....	1 gr. 60.....	2 75
		2 gr. 1 00.....	4 50

NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL. ....	—	.60 lb.
“ “ .....	—	4.00 gal.

## VACCINE VIRUS.

10 Ivory Points,	(Cow Pox) .....	\$1 00
4 Ivory Points,	“ .....	50
Less than 4 Points, each,	“ .....	20

# TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

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We would call your special attention to the following articles:

## ELIXIR DYSPEPSIA COMP.

A positive remedy for the relief and cure of dyspepsia, when caused by irritation of the mucous membrane of stomach and bowels, acidity, flatulency and a want of stimulation of the parts. Page 58.

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## ELIXIR HYDRASTIN COMP.

Diuretic, laxative tonic, etc. Page 58.

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## ELIXIR LUPULIN COMPOUND. Page 60.

COMP. LUPULIN PILLS. Page 61.

For Spermatorrhea, etc.

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## PODOPHYLLIN NEUTRAL.

Cathartic, Alterative, &c.

Acts *without irritation* of the stomach and bowels.

Page 43.

## PUBLICATIONS:

**HAND BOOK OF PRACTICE.** Employing Concentrated Medicines. By B. KEITH, M.D. Price 25 cents.

**CONCENTRATED ORGANIC MEDICINES.** By GROVER COE, M. D., pp. 446. Price, \$1.25. Postage 14 cents.

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Orders for DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL BOOKS, etc., will receive prompt attention.

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*Liquids* can be sent by mail to amount of four ounces.

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*75 William Street, N. Y.*

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# Pure Concentrated Medicines.

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*So-called concentrations are in the market, called by the same name as our manufactures, that are made by triturating extracts, etc., with sugar of milk, powdered root, etc.*

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Call for KEITH'S and take none other.

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We are the only concern that make **CONCENTRATED TINCTURES**. They *are not* the same as *Fluid Extracts*.

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